

AND EDITORS, . . . No. 22, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS. . . . W. A. PARKER, *Printer*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1828.

TERMS.

For a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2.50 in advance.
To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$12.50 in advance.

For the Boston Recorder.

FEMALE ACADEMIES.

FEMALE ACADEMIES.

5th. A collection of minerals, containing a suit of Massachusetts specimens, arranged according to towns or geological divisions, & of American and foreign minerals generally.

The last sentence of the quotation when read, having existed in our minds a considerable degree of astonishment, we have deemed it proper to notice it out of its regular order. "We gave no authority to enact any laws of our own of moral, or of civil force. We claim no legislative powers." This, we confess, is as it is surprising, and affords additional proof we live in an age of improvement.

Our discipline however says, "The General Conference shall have full powers to make rule and regulations for our church; under which authority it has uniformly acted, and the rules and re-

HOME MISSIONS.
For the Boston Recorder.
INFLUENCE ON THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

HOME MISSIONS

For the Boston Recorder.

Quere. If men will not be convinced of the utility and banefulness of the use of ardent spirits by facts like these, of which thousands are on record, and thousands more might be collected—so they will not be convinced by their own reason; by the testimony of God, would they be persuaded though the hundred thousand drunkards killed last year, should rise from the dead?

SANDWICH ISLANDS.
We continue our extracts from the letters mentioned in our
last paper.
State of the Missions—Honolulu, (Is. of Oahu)

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We continue our extracts from the letters mentioned in our
last paper.

State of the Missions.—Honolulu. (L. of Oahu.)

men and things, both moral and religious, their vocation, and their spirituality, with the filthy, cruel, haughty, ignorant, vicious beings they were when the first missionaries found them. We no reason to hope that all their hearts are changed but that some of them are, we have the strongest evidence. What but the grace of God could produce the change in Kaahumanu, who once tried every quality that was vicious and disgraceful? After the general meeting, as some were going Oahu, we called to take leave of her. She

LONG ISLAND BIBLE SOCIETY.
The Secretary of a Branch Society writes thus:

LONG ISLAND BIBLE SOCIETY

large family Bible. She replied, 'We never owned a Bible.' I was then shown the way up to a small garret where lay the old sick man, whose rowed face and grey hairs seemed to tell me time with him would soon be no more. He put my hand and said he was glad to see me. He inquired into the history of his life. He said he was about 65 years of age; that he had lived a life, and that he had left him by his friends a worth between 6 and 7000 dollars. By association with bad company, he contracted the habit of

ignor to excess. He had been a drunkard many years, and had spent all his property at the intoxicating cup. He had not owned a Bible for thirty years, nor been inside a church for 15 years. I addressed to him some words of advice suited to his case. He said he was sensible he must die, and if there was a Judgment seat in the future world, he could not be saved. The next day I called on him again. I offered to bring him a Bible, on condition that he would read a chapter a day; he declined; I tried 20 verses a day; finally he agreed to take the Bible on condition that he should read five verses in a day. The next day I carried him the Bible, and the first night he read the book of Genesis through. The next morning, as I spoke to him of the interests of his soul, he said, I was the only person who had conversed with him on the subject of religion for 30 years. A day or two after I called again, when he burst into tears, and said his soul was in distress, and that he could not sleep; that he felt he was a poor, guilty, helpless sinner, and that he had been praying that he might repent and have his many sins forgiven.

His health improved, and in six weeks he removed from this to another village. I heard nothing from him, but supposed from his previous habits and the inveteracy of his disease that he was dead.—One day in the latter part of October last, about sunset, as I was standing on the step of my door, I observed an old man approaching. He came up to me and took hold of my arm, and asked me if I was the doctor. I answered yes, and invited him into my office, when he asked me if I knew him? I told him I did not. He burst into tears, and then with great earnestness stated that he was the old man (Mr. S.) that I attended in— a year ago. I immediately recognized him. I have come, says he, 16 miles, on purpose to tell you that my health is restored, and that that Bible you gave me has saved my soul. I am a new man. I can earn a comfortable living, and all I care about is, to fit my poor sinful soul for the kingdom of heaven. I carry that Bible in my bosom, into the field, and into my shop. I go to church regularly on the Sabbath, and have become a professor of religion. I thank God that I have been spared to taste of the bread of life at the eleventh hour." "Is not my word, said the Lord, like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces." [N. Y. Observer.

CHINA.

Our Missionary Chronicle for November has not yet arrived; but the following interesting portion of its contents has reached us in the London Morning Herald of Nov. 1.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Morrison, dated Canton, Feb. 4, 1828, addressed to the Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

I have the pleasure of informing you of the baptism of another native Chinese, by Leangafa, who continues faithful to the Lord.

The convert's name is Keuteenching. He is a young man brought up to what is considered here the learned profession. I have not seen him, but have received a letter from him, which I enclose. He and Afa live about 80 or 100 miles from Canton in a country village. You will perceive that they are about to open a Charity School, under Christian auspices, to communicate to the poor the elements of letters, and some Christian education.

Yesterday I received a letter from Mrs. Morrison, informing me of the death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Macao, in about the 60th year of his age. He had presided 20 years in Macao, and was reputed bigoted, but never annoyed, so far as I know, the Protestant Missionary there.—The population of Macao, called Christian, are sadly ignorant, idle, and profligate. Their being able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, knowing how to cross themselves, and to attend Mass and processions, constitute the whole of their religion.—There is neither reading, preaching, nor general education.

Canton, Feb. 8, 1828.—The following letter was received a few days ago from Leangafa; Respected wishes for happiness and tranquility my venerable preceptors! On the 4th day of the present month, being the day of worship, and the holy day of rest, Keuteenching received the rite of Baptism, and has entered the house of God. He and I dwell in a small house, where morning and evening, with united hearts, and unity of intention, we, together, study the true doctrine.

I and Keu are desirous of writing a Catechism of the truth, forming a small book, to be hereafter given to the children to learn and repeat.—At present it is not written out fair, but when it is, we will send it to you, to revise and correct it, after which we will give it to the children.

I have already consulted with Keu, about opening a "righteous (Charity) school," to teach children. Keu says, that such expansive benevolence and charity are rarely to be found; that the allowance (five shillings a week) though small, is sufficient, with an addition of four dollars for school-entrance, paper, pencils, and ink; which will be enough for master and scholars for one year.

Keu has fixed on the 16th of the first moon of the ensuing year, (Feb. 1828,) to open the school, and to begin with ten scholars.

Keuteenching to Dr. Morrison.

The moral disease of man in this world, is ignorance of his true condition, and an unlimited compliance with the customs of the world. In modern times, men's hearts have forsaken ancient principles. Being conformed to the world, although treading in devious and untrodden paths, still they say to themselves—"We are in the right road;" and they themselves are ignorant of the fact.

During the last few months, I have fallen in with my religious brother, and morning and evening have been with him listening to the words of truth. He says, the great source of truth is from heaven; that ancient doctrines, though diverging in ten thousand channels, must all return to one God. On hearing this I was suddenly awakened, and began to think of my former moral delinquency, of stains and pollutions, confused and multifarious. I desired and sought the way of pardon but knew not the road thither.

Happily, I found the hand of my religious brother pointing out the way. He said, "Man, though his sins be heavy as the greatest mountain, if he bitterly repent, reform, and believingly trust in the Saviour of the world, Jesus, he shall receive the complete obliteration of all his sins; and shall acquire the eternal bliss of the coming life."

I, therefore, poured out my heart, reverently believed, and cordially received, the sacred rite of baptism, to cleanse away the filth of sin;—looking up to, and hoping for, the Holy Spirit's grace to implant in my heart a root of holiness, to assist me hereafter to bring forth the fruits of holy virtues, &c. With compliments to the venerable teacher, and thanks to all those who have communicated the truth. I am, waiting for instruction, your younger brother. KEUTEENCHING.

REMARKABLE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The following account of a Sabbath School among the lately idolatrous pagans of the Sandwich Islands, will be read with deep and thrilling interest. It is a letter from Dr. Judd, published in the Western S. S. Visitant.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Lahaia, June 1, 1828.

To the members of the Sabbath School in Utaia. Dear Children:—When I visited your school the last time, I promised to write you a letter after I had arrived at these Islands. I sit down at this time to fulfill my promise; and as I have just returned from the Sabbath School in this place, I will tell you something about it. It consists of a thousand persons, from the age of ten or twelve up to the oldest class of people. These heathen are children in knowledge, although they are men in years. They

meet in the church directly after morning worship. This church, as it is called, is a large building; made with posts set in the ground and a kind of roof on the top of them, the sides are all open like a shed. There is no floor, but the ground is covered with gravel stones. They all sat on the ground, and although there was so many of them, there was not the least noise to be heard. The superintendent arose and made some remarks; but as neither he nor any of the teachers and scholars understood English, he spoke in the native language. I could not understand all he said.

"The land of God who taketh away the sin of the world." He urged them to flee to Christ and be saved without delay. Before he closed, he exhorted them all to obey the good word of God and attend to the new way of salvation which the Missionaries had kindly taught them. This address was very solemn, and the people listened with the greatest attention to all that he said: some appeared to be much affected. After the superintendent had done speaking, he read one of the hymns out of the little hymn book printed by Mr. Loomis. Then they sung it to the tune of *Dismission*. I think many of them knew the hymn by heart, as they did not appear to have many books. After singing, which was quite as good as we could expect, the superintendent gave the signal, and all the scholars moved into rows: each teacher stood up before his class and heard their lesson. These poor heathens have no Bibles; the missionaries have begun to print it for them; but it will be a great while before it is finished. They have printed the ten commandments, Christ's sermon on the mount, the story of Joseph, and a few chapters in Luke. I think there were a great number of persons in the house who could repeat them all, except the story of Joseph, which has been printed only a few weeks. They get their lessons very perfectly, and take a delight in them which I have seldom seen in any school in America. Nahienua the princess was there. She is heir to the kingdom of the Sandwich Islands, and is so very honorable that she always has a large number of women to attend her and wait on her wherever she goes, and a company of men with guns to guard her day and night. Although she is but fourteen years old, and has once been a scholar in this Sunday School, yet, by a close application to study, she has outstripped all the rest, and is now a teacher. She is hopelessly pious and has joined the church. It is very interesting to see the girl, who has so much wealth and power, with her book in her hand, teaching those persons who formerly never dared to come into her presence except on their hands and knees! This is owing to the power of the gospel; to the influence of those truths which you learn from Sabbath to Sabbath in Utaia. They spent a considerable time at the recitation. Some recited in one of the parts of the Bible, some in the catechism, and others repeated hymns. When they had finished, the superintendent arose and made a signal, the house was still in a moment. Then an old blind man, whose name is called Bartimeus in the Missionary Herald, arose and made an address. O, children! I wish you could all have been there to hear this old man. Though you could not understand a word he said, yet, he was so earnest and spoke with so much feeling, and the people listened so attentively, that you could hardly keep from weeping. I am sure I could not. After he had spoken, the superintendent said that he wished them all to attend to the words of Bartimeus, for they were very good; then he read another hymn, which was sung to the tune *Noworthy*, after which they all joined in prayer and then retired. I have not time to write more at present. Let the example of these poor heathens affect you deeply, and may God grant that you may meet them and us in heaven. My dear children, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell. Yours, GERRIT P. JUDG.

REVIVALS.

Spencer, N. Y.—It will be cheering to the children of God to learn, that the town of Spencer, in Tioga county, is now enjoying a "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Early in the spring considerable effort was made to bring a system of Bible instruction to bear on the children and youth of the town, and the effort was successful. Most of the rising generation were brought into that nursery of the church, the Sabbath School.—In this work of love the Baptist and Presbyterian societies were happily united, and their prayers were not hindered. A deep solemnity began to pervade the schools. This deepened and extended until about the first of October, when the hearts of Christians were made to rejoice at the song of new-born souls. At the first of November this work of divine grace had assumed a general character in the Sabbath Schools, and was extending to other parts of society.

This intelligence will be particularly interesting from the fact that most of the towns in this section of the country have never enjoyed such a blessing as a revival of religion. A Sabbath School missionary labored in this part of the country for two months. The result of this effort was an accession of thirteen hundred children to their schools. Multitudes of these had never before enjoyed the benefits of Bible instruction. Who can calculate the happy influence which is thus exerted upon the dearest interests of society and the world!

W. S. S. Vis.

New-Albany, Indiana.—A letter from Rev. A. S. Wells, of that place, (recently from the Auburn Seminary,) mentions the continuance and progress of a precious work of grace, which commenced a few weeks after his arrival. He went out, it will be recollected, under charge of the A. H. M. Society. He will probably settle at New-Albany, the people of that place having raised about \$400 towards his support.—W. Rev.

TRACTS.

THE SAFE BANK.

[Communicated by Rev. Herbert C. Thomson, late Agent of the Society.]

A cashier of one of the banks of Virginia, and for some years a life member of the American Tract Society, Boston, upon my first acquaintance, gave me so pressing an invitation to make his home my home, whenever I should be in the place, that I could not with propriety decline accepting it. He would not even permit my horse to remain at the tavern. So much genuine hospitality characterized his attentions, that it was obvious the invitation was not extended from mere politeness. When about to leave his house in December last, he tendered me a *Twenty Dollar note*, saying he had determined to become a life member of the American Tract Society at New York. I replied, that, as he was already a life member at Boston, and by his hospitality to me, in my several visits, had contributed no small part of the amount that would constitute him a life member of the Parent Society, I could not request him to become a life member. He replied, that he had reflected for some time on the subject; that the bank was safe, the stock good, and he supposed the dividends would be as great as on any other stock; and that he preferred to take another share. The reasoning being conclusive, I could not controvert it, but took the note, and wished that the value of this stock was more generally understood.—Am. T. Mag.

USEFULNESS OF TRACTS.

"The Barren Fig-Tree."

A young man in the state of New York, who was a professor of religion, and felt the importance of eternal things, had often, in conversation and by letters, endeavored to call the attention of his father to the subject of religion; but seemingly without effect: he would listen to these exhortations of filial faithfulness, but make no answer; nor did he, in any of his letters, for a considerable time, even allude to the subject. At length the son was delightfully surprised with the following statement in his father's letters:—One morning, he said, as he entered his room, he saw on his mantel the tract entitled "The Barren Fig-Tree;" and the question was immediately suggested to his mind, "What am I but a barren fig-tree?" In this letter, for the first time, the father requested his son's prayers. In accordance

with his father's, "Do pray for me; I am still a barren fig-tree." In his last letter he says, "There is an appearance of a work of grace in this place. Continue your prayers for me—I pray for you all."—ib.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Agency for Georgia.

In addition to the appointment of a General Agent and three other Agents for the 4,000,000 in the Valley of the Mississippi, the Committee have just commissioned Mr. Asst. Hall as an Agent for Georgia. The grand object of all these Agents, will be to extend the circulation of Tracts into every family, which shall be willing to receive them; and especially to supply that part of the population which is destitute of the preached Gospel, and the other stated means of grace. Funds for procuring the Tracts will be raised, as far as practicable, in the field of labor; but many Tracts must be distributed gratuitously, at the expense of the Parent Institution. The aid which has been afforded on the special effort in New-York City, and by donations from friends of the cause, has done much to enable the Society to meet its large engagements for paper, but has supplied the Treasury with no funds for the future. Efforts for the Society must doubtless be continued, till either the Committee become negligent in their work, or the destitute millions of our country and the world are actually supplied. ib.

\$25 From a friend in S. Carolina. The notice of "Availing Sympathy" in the Tract Magazine for October, induces me to say, I too "am sorry twenty-five dollars," which I enclose, with prayer that the embarrasments of the Society may be speedily removed.—[A professed follower of the Redeemer.] ib.

DONATION OF A JEWELRY.

[From a Clergyman in the State of New York.]

I send you herewith several articles of jewelry belonging to my wife, of which she asks your acceptance. I have also a gold watch and seal, which I am trying to sell, and as soon as I dispose of, will send the amount to you. We cannot feel willing to have these things about us, when means are so much wanted to advance the cause of our dear Redeemer. Besides, I cannot plead with a good conscience, either in my pulpit or in private, with such unnecessary trash about me.—ib.

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1829.

1829.

The date of the year, in the first page of this paper, by mistake was not altered—it should read 1829.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Again we pause, at this solemn period in the progress and revolution of all earthly things, to take a retrospect of the past, and cast our eyes forward so far as we may to future scenes. Personal concerns,—that plague of his own heart which each man knows for himself, and that joy with which a stranger does not intermeddle,—we leave to the meditations of the closet, aided by the pages of holy inspiration and the admonitions of the pulpit. As public *Recorders* of passing events, we invite the attention of all believers to what God has done for Zion and for man, within the circle of the year now gone.

The Political state of the world, has undergone some changes; although, compared with darker times, we might say, "All the earth is at rest." Russia, with a partial cooperation of other powers, has waged war with the Turk, the result of which is doubtful. This circumstance has favored the oppressed Greeks in their perilous struggle; and we rejoice to believe, whichever conquests or falls, that *Grace is free*. We have heard of no wars or rumors of wars, from the realms of Europe, Asia and Africa. In South America, Buenos Ayres and Brazil have terminated their contest, and the whole peninsula is at peace; while the tranquillity of our own happy country, and of all portions of North America, remains undisturbed, except by a rebellion in Mexico. Among us, the year has been disgraced by a war of noisy and wicked words, in the presidential election; but the pillars of our univocal government are unshaken. In Europe, the principles of civil and religious liberty have steadily advanced. The emancipation of the Catholics in Great Britain evidently draws nigh, and the past year will be remembered as a jubilee, for the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts.

Education has been highly prospered. Infant Schools, High Schools of various descriptions, Associations for mutual instruction, Seminars combining instruction with labor, and many others have multiplied in our own land. The state of our Colleges is improving, and one of them has made the Bible a regular classical study. The great object of education is better understood, and the means of securing it are more wisely adopted. The press, in its periodical and occasional productions, has not ceased to darken and corrupt mankind; but it has also accumulated its energies to enlighten and bless.

Religion has been making sure and rapid advances in our revolved world. Perhaps the accessions to the church in the United States, have never been so numerous; in one State 7,000 souls, in another, little less than 10,000, in one denomination alone. The showers of heavenly influence have been numerous and abundant. And if New England can remember better years of the right hand of the Most High, she may still rejoice that while she is favored less, others have received more distinguished blessings. The fathers in our Israel have seen some occasion to fear, that the purity and genuineness of revivals are beginning to be overlooked; but they rejoice in all the evidence afforded, that the Spirit is poured out copiously, and that converts are multiplied as the drops of the morning dew. The subject of Revivals, as Revivals are common in this country, is exciting unusual attention in England, where in the present generation they have been few and scarcely known. The inquiry, the discussion, the yearning for the same blessing, which have already appeared, show that the Lord will revive his work there also, and that he has even now begun. On some Missionary Stations, the dew of grace has descended, and poor strangers of the benighted Gentiles are brought into the fold of Christ.

The Means of promoting religion have been in constant and increasing operation. Many have run to and fro, and knowledge is increased. Foreign Missions have been sustained and blessed. Some laborers have died; some have been driven away by civil commotions; and but few new stations have been occupied, to make assault upon the kingdom of Satan. But many new missionaries have gone forth, especially from the European Societies, and the church at large is devoting itself more entirely to effort and prayer. If the friends of this cause have been rebuked for unlovely exultation, the God of missions designs it for the greater advancement of the work. Domestic Missionaries have gone to the West and the South; and all the favored churches of the North and East, are attempting to pour the light of the Gospel into the vast dark Valley of the Mississippi. To that world of moral desolation, the Tract and Sabbath School Societies are directing their streams of expansive beneficence; and the other operations of those institutions, have been carried forward with increasing energy and success.

The Bible Society, with its numerous auxiliaries and its 20 provinces, has prepared & communicated the word of life to thousands who had it not. Numerous Societies have followed the examples of the preceding year, by searching and supplying a definite field, within a definite time.—This promises something towards an eventual supply of every family in the nation; while the unexpected and almost incredible destitution which is brought to light, melts the heart of Christian kindness. The elder sisters of all these and other Benevolent Societies, those located in Protestant Europe, have generally held on at least the even tenor of their former way. The Bible Society in Russia, which had been suppressed to the grief of all the Christian world, has been re-established, and begins to send forth the Bible to the myriads of the north. We know not that the gratuitous Education of ministers is extensively pursued, except in this country. Here, a large Society and its numerous branches are preparing several hundreds for the sacred office. In 1828, it received new accessions of strength, and directed its special efforts to finding and selecting candidates. It wisely showed less avidity for permanent funds, to bless or curse future generations; and made successful ap-

peals to its friends, to devote their possessions to the cause while they live.

Morals have received special attention in these States; in some things great improvement has been made, and a foundation laid for still greater. The numbers cannot be told, who have forever renounced *Strong Drink*; and who thus secure to themselves and their children industry, frugality, health, and every thing lovely and of good report. The last year was that, in which the desecrated Sabbath came up in remembrance before God and his people; when the friends of God combined, from the North to the South, resolving to hallow the day of rest; and when they made their appeal to their countrymen and their government, for the correction of daring and prevalent abuses. Prisons and Penitentiaries are not all pandemoniums, or seminaries of iniquity to make transgressors seven-fold more the children of hell. Several are schools of reformation; and one has witnessed a revival, the fruits of which make old and reputable Christians blush. Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes are spreading over the country, to save our youth from degrading vice, and make them polished pillars in the temple of our God.

We are not aware that the year has produced any peculiar growth to the cause of Seamen, or of the Colonization of Liberated Africans, though both are prosperous. American and West India Slaves still wear the galling yoke, and sigh for deliverance. The *Slave Trade* is still carried on. Many nations still submit to *barbarous oppressors*. The Man of Sin still sits in the temple of God, and takes away the key of knowledge from the people. The *False Prophet* yet sways his iron sceptre over a full seventh of the human race. Darkness covers the earth, the whole world lieth in wickedness. We who know the worth of the soul and the salvation of the gospel, are hastening to the night in which no man can work or pray. O Lord, teach us to number our days and apply our hearts unto wisdom. Let all that love thee feel the quickening power of thy grace. Let the coming year be the year of thy redeemed, and a set time to favor Zion. Let the rolling spheres usher in the Morning Star, and the Rising Sun of Millennial Glory.

PEACE SOCIETIES.

We learned, by the Report and Proceedings of the Massachusetts Peace Society last week, that that body has become auxiliary to the American Peace Society; and that its members will be entitled to the "Harbinger of Peace" and other publications of the Parent Society, in the same manner, and through the same agency that they have been heretofore supplied. The venerable Dr. Worcester has retired from the office of Corresponding Secretary, & discontinued the publication of the "Friend of Peace." He has the grateful acknowledgments of the society, and of all the friends of Peace, for his long-continued labors in the cause. The new arrangements are unanimously made, but necessarily wait till the meeting in June before they can receive a constitutional sanction. We take leave to recommend the "Harbinger of Peace" to general patronage. Peace Societies do not ask for large contributions of men or money; all they desire is a candid and attentive hearing.

The last Plymouth Memorial contains the constitution of the Old Colony Peace Society, recently formed in that county.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Richmond and Manchester Society, auxiliary to the Am. C. Soc., held its 6th annual meeting on the 15th ult. The President, Chief Justice Marshall, took the chair.—The meeting was numerously attended, the Hall being filled to overflowing. One half the audience, at least, was composed of Ladies, who have recently organized a Society in Richmond among themselves, and who are pursuing this enterprise of angelic benevolence with a zeal and prudence, which will reflect honor on them and ensure success to their labors.—The annual report of the Managers states, that the sum of \$818.10 has been contributed by their labor to the stock of the Parent Society, while by the constant dissemination of correct information, the public mind has been in a great measure disabused as to the objects of the Society, and the means by which they are to be attained.

The clouds of suspicion and distrust are rapidly disappearing before the irresistible power of truth and inquiry.—After the report was read, several addresses were made and resolutions passed. The society then voted to assume the name of *The Colonization Society of Virginia*, and altered its constitution accordingly. They also voted to apply to the legislature of Maryland for aid. James Madison, James Monroe and James Pleasants are among the Vice Presidents of this Society.

From the New York Observer.

AMERICAN JEWS SOCIETY.

The London Jewish Expositor for November, contains a communication from the Rev. Dr. Rowan, of this city, now in England as Agent of the American Jews Society, in which he gives a statement of the origin and progress of that Institution, with a description of its firm at New Paltz, and the system which is proposed to be pursued in regard to colonists. He then alludes to the Institution of a similar character which has been recently established at Warsaw, in Poland, as described by Rev. S. R. Maitland, and remarks that "one such testimony from an intelligent eyewitness is worth a thousand speculations at a distance." He considers the two Institutions as in no respect interfering with each other, "since there are hundreds scattered throughout Germany and Poland, who are obliged to smother their convictions and their cries, lest they should be thrown out of the means of obtaining bread and water for themselves and their families."

The Warsaw Institution (he says) cannot accommodate one third of this number. And even if they are for a time enabled there to support themselves, when disposed to leave it, they are thrown back upon the same theatre of persecution as journeyman mechanics, they are obliged to work for a certain time before they can be acknowledged as masters. If, on their arrival at any town, they are unable to obtain work, necessarily compel them to beg, and the police take them up, and treat them as vagrants; or if they have small means, their residence at taverns exposes them to habits of intemperance; and as Jews, being subjected to the scorn and derision of their fellow journeyers, they find it difficult to obtain and continue in any lucrative employment. The Institution in America is capable of sustaining hundreds of laborers in this manner. They will have a superintendent who is exclusively devoted to their religious instruction, and when they leave the Institution, with good characters, they will find no obstacles to their efforts for subsistence, in the prejudices or persecution of the American people, but may easily find employment, and are assured of protection in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights.

In promoting these desirable means of meliorating the condition of the Jews, and in accordance with my instructions, I have conferred with the Committee of the London Society, with a view to obtain their co-operation with the American Society, so far as their constitution would admit; and I have the satisfaction of informing your readers, and the Christian public generally, that the Committee promptly agreed to give me, through their Secretaries, an introduction to their missionaries and agents on the Continent and elsewhere, requesting them to aid me in obtaining information respecting the state of the Jews; that in order to prevent the imposition of unworthy characters upon our Institution, they have authorized their missionaries to assist any Committee of investigation, or auxiliary Society, formed in England or elsewhere, in procuring correct representations of the moral and religious character of inquirers, or professedly Christian converts, who may wish to join the American Settlement; and that they have designated the Rev. Mr. Marc, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to act at once as their missionary, and to aid me in obtaining information, on condition that funds shall be raised by the friends of the Warsaw, or the American Institution, for the specific purpose of defraying his travelling expenses.

These arrangements will furnish ample facilities for obtaining information, to be brought to bear on the question of the temporal relief of converts from Judaism, in connection with their religious instruction, upon which the public may rely.

[Notice is then given, that donations, either for the support of Mr. Marc, as mentioned above, or for the American Jews Society, may be left with J. G. Barker, Esq. 10 Ward-robe Place.]

Home Missions.—The Treasurer of the Am. Home M. S. acknowledges the receipt of \$1926.37, during the month ending Dec. 15th. The Agent of the same Society in the Western part of New York, received \$386.42, previously to Dec. 20th.

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN NEW-YORK.

The second annual meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of New-York and Brooklyn was held on the evening of the 24th ult. at the Masonic Hall, which was crowded to overflowing; Zechariah Lewis, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring. It appeared from the Treasurer's Report, which was read by William W. Chester, Esq. that the following sums had been received from the congregational Associations: Subscriptions, \$2,052.88; Extra Effort, \$5,375.06; Total, 7,427.94. In addition, there has been contributed in the city, and paid to Mr. Tracy agent of the Board, for Palestine Mission, \$158.63; Ceylon Mission, \$36.25; Month-Collectors Collections, \$229.59; for Education purposes, \$178.00; Donations, \$222.21; on Extra Effort, \$4,165.00; Total, \$4,999.68. This, added to the total from Associations above, is \$12,427.62, total payments for the year. Subscriptions on Extra Effort not yet paid, \$6,415.00; Total payments and subscriptions, \$18,842.62.

The annual Report alluded to the project which was suggested in this city at the anniversary of the American Board, October, 1827, of raising, in different parts of the country, \$100,000 a year for five years for the establishment of new missions and the reinforcement of those already established. The amount subscribed at that meeting by our citizens, unconditionally, was \$16,819, most of which was to be repeated annually for five years, in case the \$100,000 should be raised. As this enterprise was now accomplished, the subscriptions are of course binding & but one year. The only Association which has been added to the Society within the year, is that recently formed in the Presbyterian Church, Bowery. As an earnest of what may be expected from this interesting congregation, nearly or quite \$1400 were subscribed on the spot.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Rev. Mr. Temple, late Missionary at Mats, Robert Wilkinson, Esq. of Poughkeepsie, Rev. Mr. Stuart late of the Sandwich Islands, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander of the Princeton Seminary. N. Y. Obs. abt.

MORE MISSIONARIESTO AFRICA.

Rev. Messrs. Hencke, Sallbach, Holzwarth and Schmid, late of the Basle Theological Seminary, sailed from London, October 11th, as missionaries to Ara, on the Gold Coast, in Western Africa, where there is a settlement of Europeans. About the same time, Messrs. Munro and Park, second for Sierra Leone, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall for the River Gambia, under the patronage of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

It is interesting to see the standard of the cross erected on so many points on the borders of our vast empire of sin, which, we know, will in due time be converted to Christ. Beginning at the Northern shore of Africa, we find that all the principal towns, such as Tripoli, Fez, Algiers and Morocco, have been occasionally visited by the Mediterranean missionaries, who have not failed to sow some seeds of Gospel truth, both by conversation and the distribution of the Scriptures.

Passing Westward, we find in latitude 13 deg. 20 minutes North, a missionary station at the mouth of the Gambia, where the Rev. Mr. Dawson is laboring, and is now to be reinforced by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

A few degrees further South, is the English Colony of Sierra Leone; and in latitude 6 deg. 25 min. the mouth of the Mesurado River, where is located the principal settlement of the American Colonies. In both these Colonies a number of faithful missionaries are stationed. At Accra, the place to which Messrs. Hencke, Sallbach, Holzwarth and Schmid are destined, is in latitude 5 deg. 31 min. North.

In the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, missionary stations are scattered all along the South-East coast, to the distance of 630 miles from Cape Town, besides several in the interior.

Passing Northward, on the Eastern coast, we find, opposite Mozambique, in south latitude 12 to 25 deg. the Island of Madagascar, where 4000 children are under missionary instruction, and the news of salvation is regularly proclaimed.

Between latitude 7 and 16 deg North lies the country of Abyssinia,—a most inviting field, which two or three missionaries are preparing to enter, encouraged by Girgis, (a commissioner from the King for ecclesiastical purposes,) who, if not already converted, has been brought by his intercourse with them in Egypt, to second their views with the greatest interest and delight.

Finally, we come to Egypt; and here too there are missionaries, though but few in number, and laboring amid various discouragements.

By the return of Prince Abdiel Rahimian to the land of his fathers, the religion of the Gospel will be carried quite into the interior, and into a royal family, through whose influence, directed by the Spirit of God, it is impossible to say what effects may be produced.

These, it is acknowledged, are only bright spots on the face of darkness; and are cheering only as compared with what Africa was a century ago, and as affording indications of the approach of that day when "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God." ib.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[Compiled from the English Magazines for the New-York Observer.]

The Memoir of Rev. Pliny Fisk, late missionary to Palestine, has been republished in England.

Levi Wolff, a brother of Joseph Wolff, the missionary, has lately renounced Judaism, in Bohemia, where he was reader in a synagogue—has removed to Dresden, and is now, with his wife, who is likewise a Christian, receiving Christian instruction in the family of Mr. Goldberg, a missionary of the London Jews Society.

The Baptist Female School Society, of Calcutta, comprised, at the beginning of this year, 17 schools, and 250 scholars.

The late Rev. Dr. T. C. Henry's "Letters to a Friend, designed to relieve the difficulties of an Anxious Inquirer," are announced as in the London press, under the name of the author by Rev. Thomas Lewis. Revised and edited by Rev. Dr. John P. Smith. "This important work," says the London Baptist Magazine, "originated in the conversations of the lamented author with an English young gentleman, with whom he was the tour of Scotland and Ireland, in 1826."

The Memoirs of Rev. Henry Martyn were about to be published at Geneva, in the French language. Several gentlemen have subscribed for 50 copies each.

The London Hibernian Society has in the last six months opened seventy additional schools in Ireland, and sent forth several additional Scripture readers.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER.

We have received a communication on this subject, a part of which we hardly dare to publish,—and yet we fear there is too much occasion for it all. The writer begins by describing a Monthly Concert which he lately attended in this city.—[N. Y. Obs.

I had always supposed, he says, that these meetings were intended exclusively for "prayer for the conversion of the heathen and the success of missionary exertions in general." Judge then my surprise, when instead of such petitions, a long prayer was offered up for blessings on our friends, relatives, and the churches in this city. It is true something was said by one of the clergymen present, about the distinguished blessings we enjoy compared with the heathen; and this was nearly all that seemed in any way appropriate to the occasion.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

REGENERATION.

Sin, thou dread power who o'er mortal hearts,
Dost reign despot and earth's basest wars,
With thy pollution smiting all the soul,
And o'er our destiny holds such control;
Oh when to thee my mind with anguish turns
And my flushed breast with throbbing frenzied burns,
Thy ravens strike a thrilling death,
E'en through the blackest midnight of the dead.
Slow rolling thunders mark the lurid gloom,
Like trumpets heralding the general doom;
Methinks the last great judgment day draws near,
While destruction rocks the trembling sphere.
Now through the gloom intense a sulphurous glare
Casts horrid lustre on the ambient air.
While jagged lightning rends the shattered heavens,
And the dark seas in eddying whirls are driven.
Lo! there the battling squadrons of the skies
Meet and enlist their struggling energies;
And howling fiends fit out the awful scene,
Guilt in their hearts, and fury in their mien.
Grown the deep redoubt and the wild winds roar—
And chafing billows lash the midnight shore.
But hark—'tis changed—the sound of angel lyres,
Rings out symphonious with the starry choirs;
Pouring from heaven a glorious light appears
And seraph music fills our ravished ears.
Lulled by the harmony the billows sleep,
And calmness spreads her white wings o'er the deep—
The moon breaks forth—all nature laughs in light—
Clothed in a beauteous robe of silvery white.
The gentle winds sing through the forest leaves,
And rustle to their breath the golden sheaves.
Sweet perfumes float in the quiet air,
And cooling zephyrs sit in gentle converse there. S. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHEROKEES.

The last New-York Observer has a long and able article on the policy of Georgia and the U. States in relation to the Cherokees, which our sympathy for this oppressed tribe would prompt us to copy entire, did our limits permit.

The purpose of removing those Indians to the wilderness beyond the Mississippi, is pretty plainly avowed in the late Report of the Secretary of War. The Secretary alleges that the annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the purposes of educating Indian children and teaching them the mechanic arts, has had the effect to draw to almost every Indian reservation, in addition to the agents and interpreters, a considerable number of missionaries and teachers, who, having acquired, principally by the aid of this fund, very comfortable establishments, are unwilling to be deprived of them by the removal of the Indians, and thus while one set of government agents are engaged in teaching the Indians to emigrate, another set are operating secretly, but with not less zeal and effect, to prevent such emigration * * * and to counteract the leading policy of the government.

The instigation of the Secretary as to the motives which influence the missionaries, is spiritedly and triumphantly repelled; and it is made to appear that they seek no other reward, than the pleasure of doing good.

The truth is, they have seen, and see daily, the rapid advances of the Indians in the arts of civilization, as well as in morals and religion; and are well assured that a thing but a continuance of the present means of instruction is necessary to make them as respectable, intelligent and happy, as a nation of whites. Among the Cherokees, where the most efficient efforts have been made, the improvements are truly surprising. In eighteen years, ending 1835, their population increased (including those who emigrated to the Arkansas) more than 7000; or 60 per cent.; which varies very little from the common rate of increase among the white inhabitants of the Southern States. In the same year there were in the Nation, 79,343 domestic animals, 2,933 looms, 2,436 spinning-wheels, 173 wagons, 2,642 ploughs, 10 saw-mills, 31 grist-mills, 63 blacksmiths' shops, 8 cotton-gins, 81 schools, 9 turnpikes, 31 ferries, and 20 public roads; being a vast increase above the returns of 1809, in almost every particular. A well-organized system of government has been established—a Legislature—a Judiciary—a public Treasury—a National Academy—a Printing Press—and an excellent Newspaper. In all their legislative Acts, and in all their public documents, a spirit of moderation, prudence, and wisdom, prevails, which might well be imitated by some of the neighboring States. The late Message of John Ross and George Lowry, who have been elected Principal Chiefs for the term of four years, "is certainly quite a sound, sensible, business-like paper, (says the National Journal,) treating of the topics nearly allied to the best interests of the Nation, and creditable to its enlightened authors." Their laws, too, if we may judge from what we have seen, are superior to the wisdom of Lycurgus or Solon. We may call them "savages" and "heathen" if we please; but neither our Legislatures nor our laws, exhibit more of the influence of Christianity than their own. We have the best reason for saying, that of the National Committee, comprising sixteen members, and the National Council, comprising twenty-four members, and of other persons holding responsible offices in the government, eight are hopelessly pious. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court is a teacher or exhorter under the American Board; and a member of the National Council is also an Elder in the Mission Church at Brainerd.

Such is the people, whom the Government propose to drive into the wilderness; for their resolution is fixed never voluntarily to dispose of the land of their fathers. [Chr. Mir.]

THE MILITIA.

As to the number of militia musters, Congress has not believed the right to regulate them that has been exercised, solely by the respective State Legislatures. The power of the latter on that subject is indisputable, they therefore may, and ought, to abolish all regimental musters, and require the militia to meet only by companies once a year for the inspection of arms. If on the approach of war it should be found necessary or useful, militia musters may be made more frequent, and then when danger is apparent, the people will cheerfully submit to them; but now they are burthensome without being useful.

It is therefore evident that if the number of the militia, and the number of the days of musters are not reduced, it will not be for the want of power in the Legislature of the State, but from the want of a disposition in its members to do it. And the people should consider them responsible for the unnecessary and useless expenditure of much money and the loss of much valuable time to individuals and to the community.

I am not an advocate for innovation in our laws, except in cases where the public interest clearly requires it; and such I consider the case I have been discussing. Since the militia of the United States was established, our population, wealth, and habits have materially changed; and it appears to me that it is necessary and useful that our laws on this subject should be adapted to the existing state of the nation. The public interest demands it—as much as a change is required in the diet of one who has advanced from infancy to manhood. The diet of an infant is not fit for man, either as to quantity or quality—the child requires milk, the man meat. It is so with nations. When we were in national infancy, our exposed situation, and the smallness of our numbers, justified the legislature in requiring all free white males between sixteen and forty-five to be enrolled in the militia; but with our present greatly increased population, and the great security we enjoy, to enroll all that class, is literally wasting our time and resources in vain. No law can be good that is not suited to the condition and circumstances of those who are to be governed by it.

The great object of our country should be to have our militia well organized, well officered, and well armed and equipped. This may be effected without imposing an un-

reasonable burden upon the people; and with this we ought to be satisfied. But the attempt to annihilate our militia into a disciplined soldiery is in vain—it can never be effected—and if it could, it would not be desirable. Neither the condition of the world, nor our connection with the rest of nations, requires that the great mass of our people should be trained and educated for the camp.

Oct. 18, 1832.

Cincinnati is Mr. Plummer, late Governor of N. H.

NEW STATE PRISON.

We indulge in the general gratification of our citizens, in announcing the completion of the new State Prison, located on the Hudson river, in the vicinity of this place, under the direction and superintendence of commissioners appointed by the State. This massive edifice is built of white marble, of which there is an inexhaustible quarry on the spot, and stands parallel with the river—and presents to the beholder a structure of 482 1-2 feet in length, by 44 in width, enclosing four stories of double tiers of cells, amounting to 800 in number. This prison was commenced early in the summer of 1825, and has been completed in the most commodious manner. The number of persons employed upon it during that time have been as various, but no aggregate number of workmen engaged can properly be given, yet we believe the work has been as expeditiously executed as circumstances would admit. The whole amount of moneys drawn from the state treasury for this object since the commencement, is \$128,000, for all the expenses attending it; and as according to the estimate of mechanics, this building would have cost, if erected by means of hired labor, more than \$150,000, there will result a saving to the state, it will be perceived, of upwards of \$25,000, by the most judicious management of the prison with convict's labor. The prison is situated on the Hudson river, there has been built at the south end of it, this season, a kitchen and hospital, 81 feet in length and 40 feet wide, and two stories high, all of marble. There are now confined in this prison, 502 convicts; which number has not varied materially since the evacuation of the prison in the city of New-York, in May last. The prisoners appear in general healthy and industrious; and there is a fair prospect, after a keeper's house and other necessary improvements about the prison shall have been finished, that the sale of dressed building marble from this establishment will be a source of revenue to the state. [Westchester Herald.]

WARREN BRIDGE.

It having been determined by the Directors, to open this substantial and convenient Bridge on Christmas day, 25th inst. and without toll, on that day, the public are invited to pass and view it.

This Bridge is, from the solid abutments, 1445 feet in length, and stands on 75 piers, 7 posts in each pier, with girders, braces, and spur shores to every pier. To which may be added 820 feet over the flats on the Boston side, which is filled up solid, making the length of way 1765 feet. The first post was driven on the 11th of June, and the last on the 20th Sept. From the time of driving the first post to the opening of the Bridge is 6 months and 14 days. The flooring is hemlock timber, 12 inches deep; on this a proper thickness of clay and gravel is put, and the whole way Macadamized.

The width of the Bridge is 44 feet; the carriage way 30 feet, and side ways 7 ft. each. The Draw, for the passage of vessels, is well situated, as regards the current, has no wharves, and is the most convenient to pass of any on the river, or in the vicinity of Boston. Buoys are also placed above and below the Bridge, for the convenience of vessels passing. The avenues to this Bridge on both sides of the river, surpass in width, convenience and beauty, any avenues leading to the Bridges in Boston or its vicinity. It leads from the centre of Charlestown Square to the centre of the Mill Pond lands in Boston; and its direction is exactly north and south.

The weather since its commencement, has been unusually favorable for such a work. No time has been lost, no accident has happened, and if the smiles of Heaven and Earth united, may be taken as proof of approbation, the proprietors of this undertaking may rest assured that they have done a good work. Much credit is due to Messrs. Mills and Butler, the proprietors, and to the numerous workmen employed, for the expedition with which they have performed their parts of this great public improvement. The proprietors are to be allowed to take toll unreimbursed, with 5 per cent interest, not however to exceed 16 years; nor to be allowed for the cost of the Bridge more than \$60,000. [Banker Hill Advertiser.]

RUSSIA.

The American Quarterly Review reckons the population of Russia at between 50 and 60 millions of souls, of whom about 40 millions are serfs, (white slaves employed in husbandry.) The number of serfs belonging to the crown is 14 millions. The serfs are sold in Russia as we are sold in the United States, but they are bonded to the land; they form a part of the glebe, and can only be made over to another as part of the estate. On some estates, they are allowed to work three days in the week on their own account; the other three days they work for their lord. When the government wants recruits for the army, each nobleman is directed to send his quota of peasants, suitably equipped, to a particular spot. The serfs settle in among themselves, who are to march. The friends of the recruits bewail their fate in the most lamentable manner, and take an everlasting farewell of their children, brothers and relatives. They seldom see or hear from them again. Few furloughs are given to Russian soldiers; their distance from home renders visits impossible; they cannot send letters to their friends being unable to read or write; and most of them fall in battle or by natural death before the expiration of their 25 years' service. The loss of the poor soldier is not more than 55 cents a month. Capt. James, in his Russian Tour, estimates the Russian army at 800,000 men, of whom not more than half are efficient for field duties. The Cossacks usually send 40 or 50,000 cavalry into the field in time of war.

"SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY."

It gives us pleasure to state that a plan has been formed & arrangements are made by Mr. H. Clary, Principal of Ebenezer Academy, (in Brunswick,) to open an institution expressly for the benefit of poor children. The object of this school is to bring together the children of the poorest class in the community, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, furnish them with employment sufficient to defray the expenses of their board, clothing, &c. and afford them the means of that moral and intellectual improvement, which, in common parlance, is called a good English education. The time of the children will be spent in labor and study alternately; they will be trained and accustomed to habits of industry—the boys on a farm—and the girls in the domestic labors of the house; religious instruction will be given them, and a portion of their time will be systematically devoted to study under competent teachers. Mr. C. intends, we understand, to remove all his slaves from his plantation, that there may be no obstacle to the success of his plan.

The importance of an institution of this character, and the good it may effect, when carried into successful operation, will readily be conceived by those who observe, what all may observe, that ignorance and idleness are the destruction of the poor.

The talents and piety of this gentleman, his urbanity, his experience in training the minds and forming the characters of youth, qualify him eminently for directing the concerns, and giving order and system to the exercises of a school of this kind. [Richmond Visitor.]

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Shooting matches, viewed in their best light, are a just theme for reproval. In the first place, the sport is cruel, and therefore cannot be justified. Any amusement, which causes pain to any part of the animal creation, is so far wrong—for although the brute species are given to man for subsistence, their lives are by no means to be made the subject of wanton sport. But the evil effects of these shooting matches upon the morals of community are incalculable. Every autumn is closed with these brutal sports. The young men, and even some of the old ones, abandon the useful and necessary labors of the field and workshop, and congregate by hundreds to shoot at a miserable victim of a turkey cowardly tied to a stake, or to look on and witness mechanics—who will lay out their earnings in powder and ball, and spirituous liquors which are drunk on the occasion, while their creditors are defrauded of their just dues, and their families are suffering at home for the mere necessities of life. And then the scenes of drunkenness and quarrelling, which so frequently attend on these occasions, are an outrage upon decency, and a blot upon humanity. And all this, that some petty dealer in grog may bring to gether crowds of people who fill his coffers by emptying his bottle, or that some wretched farmer, who has raised a brood or two of turkeys, may make more money out of them than the lowest market price. The show is an exaggerated picture of shooting matches in their best estate. But we add to it the danger to human life, and the many fatal accidents that actually occur, the picture is sufficiently appalling to deter every man of decency and good feelings from engaging in such sports.—Berkeley American.

EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANS.

A late number of the New-York Observer contains copious extracts from the foreign magazines, serving to show, in the first place, that the example of American Christians, in devising and executing liberal things, is beginning to be urged upon Christians in England and Scotland, as an incentive to increasing zeal and activity among themselves; and in the second place, that the revival of religion, which have been so frequent in this country, are beginning to excite the most earnest inquiry among our transatlantic brethren, in reference to the interests of religion in their own churches.

As to both of these particulars, American Christians have great cause to be deeply humble. Like Capernaum of old, they are exalted to heaven in point of privileges. Much, therefore, is justly required of them; while yet they have not rendered unto the Lord according to his benefits. The truth is, that there is an insatiable quarry on the spot, and stands parallel with the river—and presents to the beholder a structure of 482 1-2 feet in length, by 44 in width, enclosing four stories of double tiers of cells, amounting to 800 in number. This prison was commenced early in the summer of 1825, and has been completed in the most commodious manner. The number of persons employed upon it during that time have been as various, but no aggregate number of workmen engaged can properly be given, yet we believe the work has been as expeditiously executed as circumstances would admit. The whole amount of moneys drawn from the state treasury for this object since the commencement, is \$128,000, for all the expenses attending it; and as according to the estimate of mechanics, this building would have cost, if erected by means of hired labor, more than \$150,000, there will result a saving to the state, it will be perceived, of upwards of \$25,000, by the most judicious management of the prison with convict's labor. The prison is situated on the Hudson river, there has been built at the south end of it, this season, a kitchen and hospital, 81 feet in length and 40 feet wide, and two stories high, all of marble. There are now confined in this prison, 502 convicts; which number has not varied materially since the evacuation of the prison in the city of New-York, in May last. The prisoners appear in general healthy and industrious; and there is a fair prospect, after a keeper's house and other necessary improvements about the prison shall have been finished, that the sale of dressed building marble from this establishment will be a source of revenue to the state. [Westchester Herald.]

UNEQUAL ALLIANCES IN MARRIAGE.

We will suppose, if you please, that Melina "has chosen that good part which shall never be taken from her," and perhaps without thinking very seriously upon the subject of the evils and dangers to which such an affinity will subject her, has given her hand, and sealed her vows at the hymeneal altar, to Augustus. He is every thing, in person, fortune, (if it deserves to be named in such a case,) deportment and intelligence, that could be wished; and perhaps the friends of both are flatteringly themselves, and congratulating the happy pair, on the fair prospects before them. And well they might, were it not for one thing; he has not chosen that good part—he is dead in trespasses and sins—while his partner is a paragon of the lowest—his lawless indulgence in the pleasures of the flesh, and his proud, arrogant, and selfish spirit, are in the full career of their progress, and he is walking by night; the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes and the pride of life in full dominion over him. How much did a Howard discover the pleasures and phantoms of this present world, a lover of pleasure more than a lover of God. In short, while she is governed by that wisdom which is from above, he is influenced solely by that which is from beneath, and which we call the flesh, is dead, and earthly. And think you it will be long before the friends of Melina, to retire each night and rise with the morning—and no altar, no worship of God in the family? And how long can this state of things exist, without an almost miraculous interposition of divine grace in her favor, before she will begin to feel a growing indifference to the subject of religion, her appetite become vitiated, and she begin to be pleased with conforming to this world? No one that has attempted to walk in the path of piety and obedience to God, but will admit that we need all the assistance which is possibly within our reach, and to pray without ceasing, that we may be preserved from the contaminating influence that often imperceptibly and insidiously steals upon us, in frequent and familiar intercourse with those who have not the fear of God before their eyes, and of whom it may be emphatically said, God is not in all their thoughts. And should they be blessed with children, is it probable they will be trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?—his laws diligently enforced upon them, when they are in the house and when they are away, when they go out and when they come in, when they rise up and when they sit down.—[N. Y. Obs.]

PERSEVERING BENEVOLENCE.

In an obituary notice of Mrs. Lydia Dearborn, published in the Boston Centinel, we find the following statement: "She was a woman of great benevolence, and she was a mother in a similar case, to similar perseverance."

One of the many proofs of this strength and cast of character, is fully substantiated by her correcting a deformity in the foot of one of her children; it was born bent up to the knee, and she was determined to correct it, and she effected what she wished, when two days of age this anxious parent commenced an operation by gentle bandages, to bring down this crooked limb to a natural and useful position; these bandages were renewedly tightened as often as the time a mother could spare, and she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good mother advance finally to the praiseworthy object of altering the position of the foot, and bringing it to a horizontal one; and after putting on the splinters, she was not without her supporters, her knees, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides